

**[CONFIDENTIAL]**

**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,**

**ODDH, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,**

**Received up to 5th August, 1882.**

**POLITICAL.**

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 5th August says that the later  
Egyptian affairs. London telegrams clearly show the  
sudden change of front on the part of

Circulation,  
620 copies.

France. The relations between her and England now appear to be in a delicate state. It would seem that the French Government has ordered its fleet to withdraw from Egyptian waters, and Baron de Lesseps even endeavoured to thwart the landing of British troops at Ismailia, but in vain. It is well known that England has no other object in waging war against Egypt than to restore order and to maintain the authority of the Khedive against the rebels. In fact she sent her fleet to Alexandria with the advice of M. de Freycinet, and there was an understanding between the two powers to co-operate with each other in supporting the authority of the Khedive. The scheme of the establishment of a joint Anglo-French Control had also originated with France. Under these circumstances, the refusal of the French Government to co-operate with England in the present crisis reflects great discredit on it. We foretold that the proceedings of the Conference would lead to no results, and the events have shown that we were no false prophet. The Russian delegate has declined to take part in any discussion at the Conference,



except when it relates to the canal, and the Conference is therefore now considered to be at an end. As regards Italy, she had already refused to intervene in the affairs of Egypt. Hence obviously England will have to achieve the task, which she has undertaken, single-handed. We agree with the *Pioneer* in thinking that the Government should make great preparations to execute that task. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the naval and military forces attached to the Egyptian expedition have been placed under the command of such able and experienced men as Admiral Seymour and Sir Garnet Wolseley respectively.

The *Atalig-i-Hind* (Lucknow) of the 27th July condemns

The same.

the declaration of war by England against Egypt as unwise and unjust.

In the first place, India can ill afford to pay the cost of the Indian contingent in the present state of her finances. She has lately passed through a number of calamities, and it was necessary that the attention of the Government should now be directed to the development and improvement of her internal resources. The cost of the European army in India is very extravagant. Secondly, the north-west frontier of India cannot yet be regarded as quite free from danger. Have we adopted any effectual measures to check the advance of Russia, who is anxious to extend her frontier to the Indian frontier and is only waiting for a favourable opportunity to do so? Thirdly, the object in sending our troops to Egypt is only to suppress the rebellion and to re-establish the authority of the Khedive. But is the matter likely to end there? Turkey has been greatly displeased with our interference. An outbreak of hostilities between her and England would lead to the destruction of thousands of lives, and the whole world would hold England responsible for it. We are by no means justified in interfering in the internal affairs of Egypt. We are only interested in the safety of the Suez Canal, and consequently it would have been sufficient to have occupied it. The task of restoring



order in Egypt should have been left to the Sultan, who has the right of sovereignty over her.

The *Akhbār-i-Ām* (Lahore) of the 29th July says that

Circulation,  
1,800 copies.

The loyalty of natives.

as a portion of the Indian army is about to be temporarily sent out of the country, the loyalty of the natives is generally considered to be put to a severe test. If it comes out unscathed, it will no doubt greatly raise the natives in the estimation of the Government and will silence the mouths of their enemies for ever. To say nothing of the hostile utterances of the Anglo-Indian newspapers, there are some other circumstances which induce us to ask our countrymen to remain firm in their allegiance to Government and not to listen to the evil advice of any man. They should never forget what an Irish rebel said at a secret Nihilist meeting held at Subur, whose proceedings have been published in the *Vanity Fair*, and what Arabi Pasha lately said about the Musalmans of India. We have thought it necessary to give such advice to our countrymen, even though they are famous for their loyalty, because the present occasion is really a very critical one. Even Sir Richard Temple, the late Governor of Bombay, has expressly declared that if an Indian contingent is sent to Egypt there will be a rebellion in India. It is heart-rending to see a man ungratefully disparage the loyalty of that very country on whose revenues he has fattened.

The *Panjābī Akhbār* (Lahore) of the 26th July quotes some

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The loyalty of the Musalmans of India.

extracts from an editorial published by the *Civil and Military Gazette* in a late issue in defence of the loyalty of the Indian Musalmans to the Government, thanks it for the article, and remarks that perhaps no better thing was ever written by it. The *Panjābī Akhbār* also observes that the Musalmans in India are generally not at all acquainted with the war in Egypt; they do not even know who are the belligerents and what is the cause of the war. The Musalman soldiers attached to the Indian contingent are aware that they will have



to fight against their Egyptian co-religionists, and that they may have even to encounter the Sultan's army ; but still they are ready to go to Egypt, because they know very well that this is not a religious war. The armies of native chiefs, of which the Musalmans form the greater portion, have also no objection to participate in the war. The fact of the matter is that the Musalmans are perfectly loyal, but some Englishmen, who are not well acquainted with their thoughts and feelings, suspect their loyalty through ignorance.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Panjabi Akhbār* (Lahore) of the 29th July says that

The payment of the cost of the Indian contingent. every thoughtful native must have been surprised to learn from the London telegram of the 24th July that Lord Hartington has declared that the cost of the Indian contingent will be charged to India. What has India to do with the Egyptian difficulty? Is any foreign power going to invade India through the Suez Canal that it has been thought necessary to despatch an Indian contingent to oppose the invading army? It is the English people who are interested in the Egyptian affairs and not the natives. Then why should India be called upon to pay the cost of the contingent? It will take her some years to clear the debt incurred on account of the late Afghan war. If such additional burdens are constantly imposed on her, the condition of her treasury will never be improved. It was fortunate that she was not asked to share the cost of the late Zulu and Natal wars. We should not be surprised if she is required to pay a portion of the expenditure involved in suppressing the rebellion in Ireland.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Sahas* (the Bengali newspaper of Allahabad) of the 2nd August says that Lord Hartington

The same.

has declared in Parliament that India will pay the cost of the Indian contingent. It is true that misfortunes seldom come singly. Before India has fully recovered from the effects of the late Kabul war, another heavy burden is going to be placed on her. The question is



whether it is just to saddle her with the cost of the Indian contingent and whether she can afford to bear it. Obviously she has no connection whatever with Egypt, except so far as the Suez Canal is concerned, and even as regards the canal, British interests in it are greater than Indian interests. However, so long as the safety of the canal was not threatened, there was no necessity to send any troops there. But Arabi has as yet shown no disposition to injure it. Moreover, it appears that the Sultan himself is ready to send his troops to Egypt in order to suppress the rebellion. In that case the English Government should not have hurriedly declared war against Arabi. If another man undertakes to destroy our enemy, so much the better. We have no objection to assist England in the protection of the canal or in the restoration of order. But the difficulty is that the finances of India are not at present in a satisfactory condition. However, as the Secretary of State has declared his intention to charge her with the cost of the Indian contingent, there is no help for it, and we must be prepared to pay a new war tax.

The *Panjābi Akhbār* (Lahore) of the 26th July republishes from the *Lawrence Gazette* an account of the case of the European soldier who wounded one native and killed two others at Meerut. The case of the European soldier who wounded one native and killed two others at Meerut (*vide* page 472 of the Selections from vernacular newspapers for 1882), and remarks: Our past experience does not lead us to expect that justice will be done to the unfortunate natives. In the first place, it will not be easy for the prosecution to prove that the accused did not commit the murders under provocation or in self-defence. Secondly, even if he is convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged, he may apply to the higher officers for mercy and may be released. The Judges do not deliberately show any partiality to Europeans in such cases, but the law recognises a distinction between Europeans and natives, and this is the cause which encourages the former to lay violent hands on the latter without fear. Look at the boldness of the accused in the



case under consideration. He first wounded a man, and this was probably accidental. But he afterwards intentionally killed two other men. We hope that the Liberal Government will alter the law in question.

Circulation,  
100 copies.

The *Chandrika* (Udaipur) for the Hindi month of Āshār last disapproves of the appointment of Mr. Mahmud as a Judge of the Allahabad High Court. The appointment of Mr. Mahmud as a Judge of the Allahabad High Court. that, as he is a Musalman, the Hindus can expect little benefit from his elevation to the High Court, and takes those Hindi papers of the North-Western Provinces to task which expressed their satisfaction with his appointment.

Circulation,  
125 copies.

A correspondent of the *Bhārat Bandhu* (Aligarh) of the 28th July complains that teachers in Government schools generally do not properly teach the students. The teacher simply orders his pupils to prepare their lesson for the next day at their houses, but does not himself explain it. The sons of well-to-do men engage private tutors, who assist them in getting up their lesson. But the sons of poor men are quite helpless. They have necessarily to go to the school with their lesson unprepared, and consequently the schoolmaster beats them, but still he does not explain it to them thoroughly. Hence it is obvious that poor boys labour under a great disadvantage and find it very difficult to acquire education. The Government should see to this.

#### POST-OFFICE.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

The *Musīd-i-Ām* (Agra) of the 1st August publishes the memorandum, dated the 30th June last, which the Post Master General of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has issued to the publishers of newspapers. In that memorandum the Post Master General informs the publishers that the Director-General of the Indian Post Offices has been pleased to make a special concession for the convenience of publishers of small



means about the manner of the payment of postage in advance for three months. If a publisher is unable to pay at once the whole postage for three months in advance, he may pay the amount by three equal instalments, on the first of each month. But in case the publication of the paper is stopped within the three months, the publisher will still have to pay the instalments due by him for those months. In regard to the above, the *Mufid-i-Am* remarks that this concession does not practically improve matters. Every publisher of a newspaper must be able to pay ten or twelve rupees at once on account of postage. It seems to be unjust that in case the paper is stopped within the three months for which the publisher agreed to pay the postage by monthly instalments, he should be required to pay the postage that may be still due for those months. It is difficult to imagine why any postage should be required to be paid when no copies of the paper are sent by post. If the publishers of newspapers were allowed to pay postage in advance for one instead of three months without the objectionable condition in question, it would undoubtedly be some convenience to them. The rules for the payment of postage for "privileged" newspapers are really a source of great inconvenience to publishers. The publishers of two newspapers at Agra had to affix half-anna postage stamps on their papers during the last quarter, because they failed to make the application for the payment of postage in advance seven days before the commencement of the quarter according to rule. If any additional "exchange" copies are sent during a quarter, half-anna postage stamps have to be affixed to them: as for instance the Hon'ble Saiyid Ahmad Khan, who has lately begun to send us a copy of his *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, had to affix a half-anna stamp to it. A privileged newspaper has always to be delivered at the same post-office for transmission. If that post-office refuses to take it on the day on which it is offered by the publisher for some reason or other, he cannot deliver it at any other post office, but must keep it till the next day. When we made



over copies of the *Musl-i-Am* of the 10th July to the post-office at Pipalmandi on the day of issue at 4-30 p. m., the Deputy Post-master said that we were too late, and returned us the copies. The only remedy for all these evils is that wrappers bearing quarter-anna embossed postage stamps should be introduced for newspapers, as has been done in England, and as regards "exchange" copies the publisher of a newspaper should have the power to revise the list at pleasure.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Sahas* (the Bengali newspaper of Allahabad) of the 2nd August says:—In a late issue of the Railway Mail Service. we made some observations on the Postal Department in general. Now we wish to refer to the injustice of the higher officers in the Railway Mail Service and to the miseries of the lower officials. Mr. Sheridan is the head of the department. The administration of the department has undoubtedly greatly improved under his management, but still there is much room for improvement. All the higher offices are monopolized by Europeans and Eurasians. There are one or two native Superintendents, but they are only an exception to the rule. Mr. Sheridan may say that natives are not fit for the post of Superintendent. But are they unfit even for the post of Inspector? The number of European Inspectors is gradually increasing. The fact of the matter is that great jobbery prevails in the department. The *Anand Bazar Patrika* has given several instances of this. A European Superintendent in these provinces has succeeded in securing good posts in the department for some of his ignorant relatives. Mr. Sheridan cannot but be aware of this. Some natives have risen to higher offices from the post of sorter, but European lads are at once appointed to high posts without having had any training in the department, and consequently sometimes make mistakes in most simple things. The Inspector-General should impartially bestow high posts only on educated and experienced men. Europeans are at once appointed to high offices simply because that if they were appointed sorters they would have to work side by side with



natives, which they might regard as derogatory. A sorter's work is no child's play. Sorters have to work most steadily for twelve hours at a stretch in a railway train. They have not only no sleep or respite whatever during that time, but they have to do their work standing. They are always afraid that the Superintendent may at any time come to their carriage, find fault with them for anything, and punish them. After twelve hours' work they are given two days for rest. But this holiday is only nominal, because they have to pay a short visit to the office every day and to prepare some statements. Nothing can be more unjust than to overlook the claims of these hard-worked officials for promotion. Their work should be reduced and their pay increased, in order that educated men may accept the post, and promotion should be given impartially. We hope that Mr. Sheridan will take this matter into consideration before his departure to England, or his successor will do so.

#### RAILWAY.

A correspondent of the *Sahas* (Allahabad) of the 2nd August complains that no article of food is to be had on the platform at the railway station at Jubbulpur. As regards the Great Indian Peninsula Railway the third class carriages appear to have been badly constructed. When it rains, the rain gets into the carriages through the windows, and the roofs also leak very badly. Moreover, proper arrangements have not been made for the supply of food and water at the railway stations, and this causes great inconvenience to passengers, especially to those who travel by the express train, which does not halt at every station.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

#### LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nér* (Lahore) of the 29th July, writing from Ajmere, states that the dead body of a woman was lately found in a well. One Ram Sukha, who was in love with her, was suspected of having

Circulation,  
440 copies.



killed her for the sake of her ornaments. He was a notorious thief and had often been to prison. When the police searched his house, several articles belonging to the woman were found there, but he accounted for them on the ground that he was in love with her. Wahidu-l-Din, the police inspector in charge of the city police-station, severely beat him and kept him in custody at the police-station. After he had been in custody for three or four days he told the inspector that he had killed the woman and offered to point out where he had concealed her ornaments and clothes. He took the inspector to the roof of the gate of Khwaja Muinu-l-Din's tomb, which is about 150 feet high. Nothing was found there, and on this the inspector beat him very severely on the roof itself. In order to escape further beating, he committed suicide by throwing himself on the ground below. Nothing could be more foolish on the part of the inspector than to have taken him to such a high place without putting hand-cuffs on him, and to have beaten him there. The superintendent of police at once went to the scene of action to make an enquiry into the matter. Many men bore witness to have seen the inspector beating the deceased on the roof of the gate. Thousands of persons also complained to the superintendent that the inspector was accustomed to extort confessions of guilt by force in the same way, and that he greatly oppressed the people and took bribes. We hope that the Commissioner, who is also the Inspector General of Police, will make an example of him. Theft and gambling are at present very prevalent at Ajmere, as the city police inspector himself is in league with the thieves and gamblers.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

The *Anwār-u-l-Akhbār* (Lucknow) of the 27th July publishes an article communicated by one Muhammad Murad Ali from Ajmere. The writer complains that Thakur Bahadur Singh of Masūda, who is one of the principal landholders in Ajmere, and who exercises the power of a second

Thakur Bahadur Singh  
of Masūda and the city in-  
specter of police, Ajmere.



class Magistrate within the limits of his estate, holds his court at night, and there is generally also delay in the decision of suits by him. This is a source of great inconvenience and loss to the people. Moreover, he oppresses his tenants. Many of them have abandoned their houses and fled away owing to his tyranny and oppression. Some of them lately came to Ajmere and laid their grievances before the Commissioner, but he only told them that they should go back to the Thákur. In our opinion, instead of sending them back to the tyrant, the Commissioner should have himself made an enquiry into their grievances. The writer also complains that the police at Ajmere do not properly perform their duties. Five murders have been committed in the town within the last 18 months, but the murderers have not yet been discovered. Many gamblers and thieves have come here from all parts of the country. They have hired houses, and even near the police-station, and openly gamble there. The *Indian Railway Service Gazette* has expressly stated that the city inspector of police receives fixed daily allowances from gamblers, and therefore he does not apprehend them. In all criminal cases in which he makes preliminary enquiries he takes bribes both from the defendants and the plaintiffs.

Circulation,  
350 copies.

The outbreak of cholera at Allahabad. The *Prayág Samádhár* of the 31st July, in its local news column, states that cholera has broken out at Allahabad. The bye-lanes in the city are generally very narrow and are not properly cleaned. It is necessary on sanitary grounds that some of the principal bye-lanes should be widened. It would be a good thing if the road leading from the railway station to Johnstonganj were extended to Patharchati through Moha-shimganj. The Sanitary Commissioner is not likely to put in his appearance before October or November next, but in the meantime thousands of men may perish from the disease.

Circulation,  
196 copies.

The *Agra Akhbár* of the 28th July complains that some persons generally hold an auction sale near the passengers' shed at the Agra. Illegal auctions held at Agra.



Railway Station and defraud ignorant passengers. They place a Eurasian or a native in European dress at the sale in order to give it the semblance of a Government sale. The rotten and damaged pieces of cloth belonging to cloth-merchants are palmed off at high prices on strangers. When an article is put up to sale, some men belonging to the clique of the auctioneers begin to make collusive bids. As soon as an outsider happens to make a bid, the auctioneer knocks it down, but demands from him more than his bid. Suppose the article was knocked down at 12 annas; the auctioneer will demand one rupee and 12 annas or two rupees and 12 annas from the purchaser. If the purchaser protests that he offered only 12 annas and objects to pay more than that, the Eurasian abuses him in English and compels him to pay the price demanded. Probably the police posted at the place in question are in intrigue with the auctioneers, because they appear to be quite indifferent to their illegal extortions.

Circulation,  
402 copies.

The *Arya Darpan* (Sháhjahánpur) of the 31st July says that the Japan Government has issued an order prohibiting men from marrying till they are 20 years old and women till they are 18 years old. The Government of India should issue a similar order. It is not rare to see an old man married to a girl four years old in this country. The *Bhárat Mittra* of Calcutta published a letter from a Benares correspondent in a late issue, in which he stated that a few days ago he met a marriage procession in which he saw a bridegroom of the Nágar caste carrying his bride to his house. The bridegroom looked about sixty-five years of age. He had not a single tooth in his mouth, and his hair was gray. His bride, who was about four years old, sat behind him on his horse. Two men held her in order to prevent her from falling. Thanks to the religion that permits such unequal marriages.



The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 1st August states :—

Circulation,  
299 copies.

The passing of the Indian Civil Service Examination by a Bengali lad under the New Civil Service Rules for the first time.

Undoubtedly the Bengalis are the leaders of the native community in these days, as we have repeatedly declared. They have really made more progress in the cultivation of English literature and science than any other class of natives. They were the first to break through the trammels of prejudice and cross the sea for purposes of education. When the limit of age for candidates to the Indian Civil Service Examination was 21 years, no less than a dozen Bengalis passed the examination and entered the Civil Service. But some years ago the limit of age was lowered to 19 years, and since then no native has hitherto been able to compete for the examination successfully. But a Bengali lad, named Babu Sitaranjan Das, the son of Babu Durgamohan Das, pleader of the Calcutta High Court, passed the examination held in June last, and now we hope that ere long we shall have two dozen Bengali civilians of 19 years of age. We most cordially congratulate him, his father, his friends, and the whole Bengali nation, on his success. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Romesh Chandra Mitra is the first native who has been elevated to the post of Chief Justice. This a new feather in the cap of Bengalis, of which they may be justly proud.



## LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Asbab-i-Hind</i>	... Jalandhar,	Urdu	Weekly	... Barkat Ali	1882. July 29th	1882. July 30th	132 copies.
2	<i>Asbab-i-Parjeb</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	... Divan Buta Singh,	... 28th & 30th	... 31st & 3rd Aug. res-pectively.	550 "
3	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	... Agra	Ditto	Weekly	... Maula Bakhsh	28th	Aug. 2nd	196 "
4	<i>Ahson-i-Akhbar</i>	... Amroha	Ditto	Ditto	... Ali Husain Khan	27th	1st	84 "
5	<i>Ain-i-Akhbar</i>	... Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	... Dilawar Ali	23rd & 30th	July 20th & 3rd Aug. res-pectively.	100 "
6	<i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	... Mugarab Husain Khan.	Aug. 1st	Aug. 3rd	100 "
7	<i>Akhbar-i-An</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	... Mukund Ram	July 29th & 2nd Aug.	31st & 5th Aug. res-pectively.	1,300 "
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	... Awadh-Bihari Lal,	Aug. 1st	Aug. 4th	100 "
9	<i>Akhbar-i-Tamannadi,</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	... Puran Chand	"	2nd	125 "
10	<i>Ahmal-i-Akhbar</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	... Fakhr-i-din	"	5th	84 "
11	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	... Aligarh	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	... Gulab Rai	July 29th & 1st Aug.	31st & 3rd Aug. res-pectively.	299 copies (in-cluding 68 co-pies taken by Govt.)
12	<i>Almora Akhbar</i>	... Almora	Hindi	Weekly	... Sada Nand	July 31st	Aug. 3rd	80 copies.
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	... Chandan Lal	29th	4th	135 "
14	<i>Anwar-i-Akhbar</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	... Tegh Behadur	20th, 27th & 3rd Aug.	30th, 1st & 5th Aug. res-pectively.	200 "



15	<i>Arya Darpan</i>	... Sháhjahán- pur.	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-monthly,	Bakhtáwar Singh..	.. 31st	.. Aug 4th	..	402	..
16	<i>Ashraf-i-Akbar</i>	... Delhi	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khán	Aug. 1st	..	..	100	..
17	<i>Ataliq-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Ali Khan.	July 27th	.. 5th	..	...	..
18	<i>Bharat Bandhu</i>	... Aligarh	Hindi	Ditto	Totál Rám	28th	July 30th	..	125	..
19	<i>Benares Gazette</i>	... Benares	Urdu	Ditto	Ashraf Ali	31st	Aug. 1st	..	250	..
20	<i>Dababa-i-Qaisari,</i>	... Bareilly	Ditto	Ditto	Thakur Prasad	29th	July 31st	..	225	..
21	<i>Dababa-i-Sikandari</i>	... Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain	31st	Aug. 2nd	..	390	..
22	<i>Dabtra-i-Mulk</i>	... Bhopál,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Amjid Ali	..	.. 4th	..	250	..
23	<i>Guldasta-i-Benares,</i>	... Benares	Ditto	Weekly	Fida Husain	Aug. 1st	.. 2nd	..	108	..
24	<i>Gurmukhi Akbar</i>	... Lahore	Gurmukhi	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh	July 29th	.. 5th	..	300	..
25	<i>Harish Chandraika</i>	... Udaipur	Hindi	Bi-monthly,	Dattedar Shastri	For Asharh	July 31st	..	100	..
26	<i>Islem</i>	... Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Alimu-l-Din	July 28th	.. 30th	..	250	..
27	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	... Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	26th, 29th, & 2nd Aug.	.. 30th, 31st, & 4th Aug. res- pectively.	..	180	..
28	<i>Jalou-i-Tar</i>	... Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Ganeshi Lal	Aug 1st	Aug. 5th	..	90	..
29	<i>Karnamukh</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub.	July 31st	.. 2nd	..	250	..
30	<i>Kash Patrika</i>	... Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	Aug. 4th	.. 5th	..	645 copies (in- cluding 568 copies taken by Goyt. and Local Com- mittee.)	..
31	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudha,</i>	... Ditto	Hindi	Ditto	Pandit Chintamani Rao.	July 31st	.. 3rd	..	311 copies.	..
32	<i>Keyasth Samachar</i>	... Allahabad,	Urdu	Monthly	Sheo Narain	For July	.. 4th	..	163	..
33	<i>Khair Khud-i-Alam</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Mir Husain	Aug. 1st	.. 3rd	..	110	..
34	<i>Khair Khud-i-Hind</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Maha Narain	..	.. 4th	..	150	..
35	<i>Khair Khud-i-Oudh,</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Khairati Lal	July 31st	July 31st	..	20	..
36	<i>Khair Khud-i-Pan- jab.</i>	... Gujran- wala.	Ditto	Weekly	Brij Lal	..	Aug 5th	..	600	..



*List of papers examined—(continued).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
37	<i>Koh-i-Nār</i>	Lahore	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Jawwād Ali	1882. July 29th & 2nd Aug.	1882. July 31st & 4th Aug.	440 copies (including 60 copies taken by Govt.)
38	<i>Lama-i-Nūr</i>	Jaunpur	Ditto	Weekly	Hafiz Abdu-llah	Aug. 3rd	Aug. 3rd	50 copies.
39	<i>Lawrence Gazette</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Mushtaq Ahmad	July 26th	July 30th	209 "
40	<i>Mārwār Gazette</i>	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Gobardhan Dās	" 30th	Aug. 4th	100 "
41	<i>Mashr-i-Qaisar</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	Aug. 1st	" 2nd	175 "
42	<i>Meerut Akhbār</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Karim-ul-din	July 30th	" 3rd	"
43	<i>Mihri-i-Darkhshān</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	" 24th	July 30th	"
44	<i>Murad-i-Kashmār</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Monthly	Shyam Narayan	For July	Aug. 1st	180 "
45	<i>Mihri-i-Nimroz</i>	Bijnor	Ditto	Weekly	Muhibu-llah Khan,	July 31st	Aug. 3rd	450 "
46	<i>Miratu-l-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Monthly	Shyam Narayan	For July	July 30th	100 "
47	<i>Musid-i-Am</i>	Agra	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khan	Aug. 1st	Aug. 1st	250 "
48	<i>Mair Gazette</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Ganesh Lal	July 28th	Aug. 1st	200 "
49	<i>Muraqqa-i-Takzib</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Bihari Lal	Aug. 1st	" 3rd	"
50	<i>Naiyar-i-Azim</i>	Moradabad,	Ditto	Weekly	Amjad Ali	July 31st	" 2nd	125 "
51	<i>Najmu-l-Akhdar</i>	Etawah	Ditto	Ditto	Rāhu-llāh Khan	Aug. 1st	" 3rd	162 "
52	<i>Najmu-l-Hind</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Pratap Krishna	July 27th	July 31st	150 "
53	<i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Jamna Dās	" 30th	"	130 "
54	<i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>	Fatehpur,	Ditto	Ditto	Kunj Bihari Lal	Aug. 1st	" 3rd	300 "
55	<i>Nār Afshān</i>	Ludhiana,	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. E. M. Wherry,	Aug. 3rd	Aug. 3rd	99 "
56	<i>Nār-i-Abad</i>	Allahabad,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Roshan Lal	" 1st	" 3rd	593 "
								181 copies (including 49 copies taken by Govt.)



57	Nāra-t-Antar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub,	July 29th & 5th Aug.	July 30th & 5th Aug. respectively.	355	copies.
58	Nusrat-ul-Akhdar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	July 24th	30th	180	"
59	Oudh Akhdar	Lucknow,	Ditto	Daily	Sheo Prasad	31st to 5th Aug.	31st to 5th Aug. respectively.	620	copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
60	Oudh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	Aug. 1st	Aug. 3rd	524	copies.
61	Panjab Akhdar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Azim	July 26th & 29th	2nd	300	"
62	Panjab Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Bhagwan Das	19th & 26th	July 30th	130	"
63	Patiala Akhdar	Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	31st	Aug. 3rd	300	"
64	Prayag Samachar	Allahabad,	Hindi	Ditto	Pandit Dewakinandan.	"	July 31st	350	"
65	Prince of Wales' Gazette.	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Ganesh Lal	28th	Aug. 1st	70	"
66	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	31st & 3rd Aug.	1st & 4th respectively.	430	"
67	Rafah-i-Am	Sialkot	Ditto	Weekly	Diwan Chand	July 27th	July 31st	700	"
68	Rata Prekash	Ratlam	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Muhammad Abdul-Haqq.	13th 20th & 27th.	30th & 3rd Aug. respectively.	"	"
69	Reformer	Lahore	Urdu	Ditto	Narain Chander Rai,	31st	Aug. 2nd	750	"
70	Riyaz-ul-Akhdar	Gorakhpur	Ditto	Ditto	Nizam Ahmad	30th	"	250	"
71	Sabha Kapurthala	Kapurthala	Ditto	Ditto	Sharfa-din	29th	July 31st	112	"
72	Sadique-ul-Akhdar	Bahawalpur.	Ditto	Ditto	Abdu-l-Quds	27th	30th	400	"
73	Saif-i-Hind	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Bulagi Das	31st	Aug. 3rd	250	"
74	Sahas	Allahabad,	Bengali	Weekly	Rajni Kant Basu	Aug. 2nd	4th	250	"
75	Seijan Kirti Sadhak.	Udaipur	Hindi	Ditto	Banshi Dhar	July 31st	"	200	"
76	Shah-i-Oudh	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Tasawar Husain	Aug. 1st	3rd	"	"
77	Shala-i-Tar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Ibrahim Khan.	"	"	175	"



*List of papers examined—(concluded).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
78	<i>Sitara-i-Hind</i>	...	Urdu	Weekly	Banwari Lal	July 31st	Aug. 5th	...
79	<i>Takzib</i>	...	Ditto	Ditto	Rahmat Ali Khan	" 27th	July 30th	...
80	<i>Tibyanu-l-Akhbar</i>	...	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Muhammed Ali	Aug. 1st	Aug. 3rd	84
81	<i>Tatya-i-Hind</i>	...	Ditto	Weekly	Wilayat Ali	June 5th & 24th	July 31st	200
82	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	...	Ditto	Daily	Gyan Chand	July 25th to 31st	31st & 5th	1,100
83	<i>Vidya-rat Panjab</i>	...	Gurmukhi	Monthly	Gurmukh Singh	For Shravan	Aug. 5th	...
84	<i>Priti Dhar</i>	...	Marathi	Weekly	Hari Bhaskar	July 31st	" 4th	135
85	<i>Wagdy-i-Alam</i>	...	Urdu	Ditto	Siraj-u-din Ahmad	" "	" 3rd	250

ALLAHABAD,  
The 10th August, 1882.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,  
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.